una Pass. The batortant strategic posides displayed stubbern the Greeks, and since and captured Turnavo. lide of the defile. This is e the main Hellenic army ments vary as to the tenate and skilful commander, will take criminal prosecution of its managers and directors.

onstantine has created a prestige of efficient resistance sparks of contagion are necessary. We may, therefore, expect a Greek resistance at Larissa as intrepid as the Turkdepends a most pregnant phase of the campaign.

The Greek naval operations at Preveza determine no serious result, though successful in sliencing most of the seriously imperil the Turkish base of supplies. The report that the Greek armor-clads have sailed under sealed orders justifies a guess that such may be their destination. The timidity of the Porte in using its men-of-war. to meet the enemy on the seas. A victory of the Greeks on grand strategy of the campaign, have a tremendous moral effect on Europe.

Whatever may happen on other points of the line of determined, according to all the probabilities in sight, is the ultimate military operations.

A RASH CLERICAL INNOVATOR.

phonograph to the pulpit. The machine seems to have done about everything except to preach the sermon. It played a violin solo, recited a psalm, sang hymns, offered a prayer, which had been spoken into it by the pastor, and, finally, pronounced the benediction. The effect of the whole performance does not seem, by the accounts, to have struck the congregation as shockingly incongruous.

Brother Sammis says he expects to be criticised, but he spondents that war had been declared by Turkey and that professes inability to see why he should be, in reason. He hostilities had commenced. Thereupon the Journal imdiscerns no superiority in sanctity of the phonograph over mediately issued an extra edition, giving the news to the the magic lantern, which is frequently used in churches, public. No other newspaper in New York had the news, or "I am not courting notoriety," he explains, "but I want to if any was in possession of it the enterprise to print an impress spiritual truths upon my people, and if old-fash- extra was lacking. The dignified course of sitting still and ioned methods will not attract them I consider it my duty doing nothing, so much in favor with the cheap and easy to use up-to-date methods. As soon as the people get ac- Old Journalism, was pursued as usual. It is much less customed to the phonograph in the pulpit it will cause no wearing, much less expensive to carp at the active, newsmore sensation than does the organ our fathers condemned, printing New Journalism than it is to imitate its intelli-

The indigenous part of the control o

upon our sympathy are as strong. And think of our immensely superior ability to help. We have but to say the word and Cuba will be free.

to do during the past two years in an island not a hundred ted in the dis- miles from our coast, and over which we even claim a rn Europe more sort of protectorate, our admiration and sympathy for etty clearly fore- chivalrous Greece is a triffe incongruous. Sympathy at long he capture by the range with altruism and heroism is cheap.

A TEST

It has been claimed that the amendments made to the Anti-Trust bills do not destroy their usefulness. If that be so, the party responsible for them SINCERITY, will have a chance to show it. Re-

publicans control the executive and the legislative branches of the State Government, and ence. On the one side it is if they are honestly bent on exterminating monopolistic fectually strengthened with trusts from New York, they have to face a very simple er's art; on the other hand, situation. There is no important trust now doing business in this State which has been incorporated under its ompetent artillery. The oppor- laws. Most of them have gone to New Jersey and other neers to have made a naturally States to secure charters, and so evade the provisions of pregnable except by a siege has New York law which would make their combination ilthey have fooled away the leis- legal. But they are doing business in New York, selling pass of Revena, about ten miles their product and collecting their debts under the protechas also been assailed by a Turk- tion of its laws. This business is conducted according to have been successfully held by the methods which would expose a corporation of domestic aem Pasha, who has so far shown the origin to a suit for the vacation of its charter and to the

Such a state of things is manifestly a public scandalwithout waiting for reinforcements, is a an open disregard of law, calculated to bring all law into out the fact that it is important for Turighting, and the encouragement of the iniill operate to make the Ottoman leader bold State. A committee of their appointment has, after due e. It is reasonable, then, to expect a rapid investigation and consideration, declared: "A system which permits the creation of monopolies among us, operating nostilities on the eastern section of the battle under foreign charters, arrogating practically undisputed ween the regular forces have been favorable control over the sources of supply, the volume of product, s, the dispatches report the successful advance and the price to the consumer, based upon an aggregaks in small bodies into Macedonia, Albania and d fighting which is, on the whole, to the advante Hellenic cause. This, of course, tends to weaken
body of the Three his of course, tends to weaken body of the Turks, by detaching their forces, prereinforcements, and awakening the dread of insurmended legislation which it deemed sufficient for the coramong the population in the rear, which is largely rection of so glaring an abuse. It found that, as to forbe expected till the Greek regular force under Prince a proper judicial determination that a monopoly in fact exsts was a necessary preliminary to such action, it recommended that the Attorney-General should be vested with to the Turkish advance. A little time and the kindling ample power to elicit the evidence needed to sustain action against the trusts. Bills were accordingly submitted emish attack will be daring, for on the forthcoming battle that existing legislation, with the additions suggested in these bills, appeared to be ample as a remedy for existing

The amended form of these acts, as approved by the should be Salonica, where an effective movement would majority in the Legislature, either is or is not sufficient for their declared purpose. If it is not, then the elected representatives of the Republican party have disregarded a plain duty, prescribed by a committee of their own choosing and accepted as an obligation which they owe to the people. If it is, then there should be no hesitation in seems to show how little confidence it has in their ability promptly applying the law to the punishment of those crimination against domestic corporations bearing the burfeb fleet puts to sea, would, if not decisive as a part of the dens which the laws of the State impose, that foreign they enjoy, while shirking these burdens and disregarding o legal restraint.

The sovereignty of the State which allows this kind of operations, the result at Larissa, which will be speedily trifling with its preregatives is not likely to command any lasting share of public respect. The party that can be held it would probably make the war a very short one. Favorable, it will give them more than an even chance to win in nity and so abject a confession of impotence by the State measure of public condemnation. There can be no evasion The Rev. Mr. Sammis, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, at South River, N. J., is a man whose courage is less open to question than are his discretion and taste. On Sunday night last this along the course of the state and law sufficient to drive every monopoly out of the State, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state, and its agents can only fail in that the course of the state are not the state of the sta last this clergyman introduced the ecutive imbecility or of legislative dishonesty, or of both.

> THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The New Journalism on Sunday last gave further offence to those stern and + *** disinterested censors of the press-the ! newspapers which do not print the news. The Journal received cabled intelligence on Sunday from its corre-

gent activity.

NAL ties which bind the Cretans to the Greeks do not blind the Cubans to us. But otherwise the claims of the Cubans GREEKS IN NEW YORK HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT. "The Man

Considering what we Americans have permitted spain It Is Pointed Out That the Turk Has Many Enemies to Guard Against, Even Within His Own Territory---Many Sympathizers in America Are Anxious to Get Across and Help the Greeks.

WHAT FLOWER THINKS WOULD RESULT FROM A EUROPEAN WAR.

Editor New York Journal:

The United States need fear nothing from the effects of such a foreign war as might possibly involve all Europe, for from such a war this country could only benefit. The world has been practically at peace since the France-Prussian war of 1870. The farmers all over the world and the manufacturers have all, by new and improved appliances and by the operation of labor saving machinery, constantly been producing more than the world could consume. The inevitable result has been that everything has been cheapened to the consumer. Wheat, corn, potatoes and other farm products, as well as manufactured articles of every description, have been steadily going down in price until to-day the farmer gets little or nothing for what he grows and the manufacturer gets far too little for his goods.

The farmer has had to rely upon the economy of labor to make even a small margin of profit from his farm. The manufacturer, if he were to run his machines for the entire twelve months of the year, would find that he could not sell more than two-thirds of his output, hence the failures, the shut downs and the era of cheapness. But if half the world should go to war there would be a prompt and important change. It would make that half non-producers, and others would therefore have to produce things in their stead.

Apply the generalization definitely by supposing all Europe at war and America called upon to produce for them, and it is evident that there could be no other outcome possible than that this country would reap a great and substantial harvest in every avenue of trade. Europe would require cloth, it would demand munitions of war of all kinds and in great quantities, and it would have to have farm products and manufactured goods of every nature and description. Not an article can be named that would not have a better sale by reason of such a war, and activity would be added to every branch of trade.

Should there be a scarcity of wheat this year in Europe, that product in particular would be greatly enhanced in value on this side of the Atlantic. The proposition is simple that if half the world is at war the other half must support it, and therefore it is that the United States has nothing to apprehend from the effects of a foreign conflict. ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

THE TURK HAS MANY ENEMIES IN HIS OWN TERRITORY.

All Armenians are in sympathy with the Greeks. This is due to the justness of their cause and to the ent grudge that they bear the Turks.

Id be a factor so embarrassing as to offset great Turksuccess at the centre of operations. But this can scarcebe expected till the Comb There is a pasty, or faction, all over the Ottoman empire, known as the "Jeune Turquie," which is com-

During some of the recent massacres a large number of these men were put to death in a most heartless manner. Twelve hundred of them lost their lives at the time of the Armenian massacres at Sivas and Marash. The members of this organization, as a rule, are in sympathy with the Greeks. One of the most distinguihed members is Moussa Bey, of Cairo, Egypt, editor of an Egyptian newspaper. He is a leader among then, and has been attacking the Sultan and his policy in his paper. Only a short time ago the Sultan called upm the Viceroy of Egypt, Abbos Holmi, to deliver Moussa Bey into his custody. The Viceroy refused, and staed that Egypt was a free country, in which freedom of speech was respected.

If the Armenians, who are scattered all over Turkey, got an opportunity they would render valuable service for the Greek cause. Take, for instance, the Province of Geligia, of which Zetoun is the capital. If these people were provided with ammunition and arms they would give the Turks a great deal of trouble. In this province alone there are \$0,000 Armenians, while there are only 25,000 Turks.

There are a large number of Armenians in this country who would embark for the seat of war between Greece and Turkey if they had the proper encouragement. I am anxious myself to render this service. The Armenians of New York are thoroughly aroused, and only need leadership in order to make ready to fight the

My father was a Frenchman, my mother an Armenian, and I was born and educated in Cairo. I was interreter to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate before leaving my native land. JEAN PASCAL,

corporations should be allowed all the protection which * ARMENIANS MAY RISE AGAINST THE TURKS ONCE MORE.

The announcement made in the Journal that Armenians in New York are preparing to start for Greece to enlist under the Greek flag is of great moment. When oppressed there is no race of people more faithful to their cause than the Armenians. They will fight to the last man under pressure and will accomplish deeds of heroism unequalled in warfare. They will subject themselves to leaders and to military organization, and fight with a fury beyond description. I know the Eastern peoples and their countries thoroughly and there can be no doubt of the value of Armenian aid to Greece. If the Armenians fight with Greece it will rouse the Armenians

"The civilized world seems to forget that there are 300,000 Christians in Constantinople, comprising Armenians, Greeks, Slavonians and other denominations, who will enlist on orders and fight to the bitter end. There are 100,000 more in Smyrna, and the islands in the Aegean Sea will produce almost as many more,

"The Armenians must fight under the Greek flag and struggle as one man against the tyranny of Turkey

"The 500,000 available men who are ready to go to war are prepared for orders from King George and will rush into the fight when they are called. The trouble is just beginning, and nothing but the overthrow of the . Warden's office, the women as flower dis-Sultan and his empire will end it."-Interview with ANTHONY C. DENOTOVICH.

CAPTAIN DE SAUNE SAYS GREECE IS TOO SMALL TO WIN.

The news of Turkish victory almost already accomplished is about what might be expected. Greece is too small, too feeble, in my opinion, to even hope to win against such overwhelming odds. I do not think the fighting con continued long. If it should, I expect to see the allied powers interfere. I do not think complications will lead to general European war. The determination for peace is too general.

-G. Lepinasse de Saune, Caplaine de frigate, commandant le Fulton, in an interview.

ONDON'S EXTORTIONATE JUBILEE CHARGES.

for Americans. They are for the regular a few pence. It is worth two guineas now London, April 9.- it is a little difficult English customers of the houses, whose pa- because the others seem to have been deeven for me in the midst of the excitement tronage is more frequent, and who are there- stroyed. In consequence of this and other matter. This is ingenious, but it will hardly serve. The resistance of this and other to believe the stories that pour in every day fore more worthy of consideration. For my triumphs of collecting she tells me that about the preposterous sums of money spectors sums of money spectors sums of money spectors about the preposterous sums of money spectors.

No. 154 East Twenty-seventh Street.

from Mexico."

The new face at Hoyt's Theatre, that leaves and all that sort of thing, owes the undoubted success that it achieved last night not so much to Du Souchet, its adapter, or Gondinet and Bisson, its originators, as to the clever little American comedian known as Willie Collier. It is sometimes hard to separate the actor from the play, and realize the source from which your laughter flows. But in the case of "The Man from Mexico" I unhesitatingly assert that the merry, jocund din aroused at Hoyt's Theatre is due almost entirely to Mr. Collier, late of Daly's,

Young Collier is one of those comedians who can act. His humor does not rely upon a freakish personality, an eccentric speech or any acrobatic peculiarity. direct, legitimate, and it hits the buil's-cye every time. In fact Mr. Collier's remarkably able work made a brilliant so cess of a second act that in less skilful hands would have shone forth as an almost tragic example of bad taste and cruel parody. So thoroughly does young Collier Illumine his work that nine out of ten of the critics who saw the play Monday night jumped to the instant conclusion that this act was irrevocably funny, and that the young comedian merely played a cut-and-dried part in it. The act was located in the Warden's of-

nice of the city penitentiary, the most unfunny, the most doleful resort a farce weav. er could drag in. You saw the prisoners in striped misery, doing the locksten to a ilggy air played by the orchestra, and when the act opened your laughter was tinged with a certain regret that would have been positively fatal to the success of "The Man from Mexico," had it not been for young Collier. Mr. Collier threw himself into the breach with fervor. He diverted your attention by a thousand odd business tricks. of which Du Souchet probably never even dreamed, from a topic at which no same individual could really honestly laugh. A pang smeared your enjoyment as you watched the actors frollcking about in garbs that are usually associated with all that is hideous and abnormal in the drama of human life, and for an instant you reared yourself in indignation at the hopeless audacity of the author of "My Friend

Willie Collier rescued everything from disaster. He succeeded in making the second act of "The Man from Mexico" quite the funnlest thing that the stage of Hoyt's Theatre has seen. The bore your attention away from the sordid prison defects; he exuded sheer comedy from every pore of his skin. He compelled the merriest and most unthinking sort of laughter by the sheer force of his undeniably humorous methods, and the audience thanked him heartily. It was a triumph. The man who can do what Willie Collier did deserves some sort of a laurel wreath. Probably if Mr. Hoyt had given such a comedian full sway when "A Milk White Flag" occupied this theatre, we could have laughed at the playwright's efforts to extract fun from a funeral, and have forgotten the melancholy topics of corpse, ice, mourners and widow's

"The Man from Mexico" is a rattling arrangement of almost interminable con ingenuous and praiseworthy. Icnjumin Fitzhugh-one of those farcical married Lothario's without which modern farce would be impossible—has had a wrangle with the police after an evening of conviviality, and has been arrested and sentenced to thirty days in the city penifen-tiary. His wife has also been at the dinner, but her veiled presence was unrecognized by all save a waiter. The husband, in order to concent his difficulties from Mrs. Fitzhugh, announces that he is going to take a trip to Mexico, and is then immured in the prison.

A friend and a German poet are enlisted in the entanglements that ensue, and in the second act all the characters meet in the tributors to the prisoners, the men for var ous reasons that do not seem too heinously improbable. The Warden himself turns out to be a "dude" who is exceedingly enamoured of Mrs. Fitzhugh, and this episode is also woven ingeniously into the labyrinth. In the last act-always a trying one in farcematters are straightened out and Fitzhugh, in a Mexican costume, returns to his bereaved home.

The laughter, once started, was incessant. It was started in the second act, when the audience was quite sure that Mr. Collier was able to relieve the un-comic atmosphere in which he was placed. And such laughter will undoubtedly be taken as evidence that the scene in the Warden's room is something distinctly new to farce As a matter of fact, it should be regarded simply as proof that Willie Collier is a splendid comedian, able to worm himself into the marrow of the most unpromising

But perhaps this is not of very much consequence. It is not always necessary